

3rd, 7th Join Forces; Navy Battles Jap Fleet

Injured Engineer Pulled from the Rhine



Helping hands take an injured engineer from the chill waters of the Rhine River near the collapsed Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen. His feet were crushed when the steel span caved in and he fell 75 feet to the swirling waters.

Congress Speeds Food Inquiry; Centralized Rule Demanded

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—The Senate prepared today to investigate the nation's food shortage, while quick action in creating a food inquiry committee was promised in the House.

Meanwhile, the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, headed by Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio, demanded centralized control of food, with a national food boss.

Chairman Elmer Thomas (D.-Okla.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee, which was authorized by vote of the Senate yesterday to undertake an inquiry, said he would meet with a special subcommittee this week.

Promises Swift Action

In the House, Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D-Ill.) of the Rules Committee, pledged speedy action on three different proposals for investigations. Rep. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) asked the creation of a special five-man committee to study black markets, while Reps. Edward H. Rees (R-Kan.) and August H. Andresen (R-Minn.) proposed the Agriculture Committee be directed to make a full inquiry of food supplies and demands.

In Chicago, Mrs. R. M. Kiefer, secretary-manager of the National Association of Retail Grocers, charged that inequitable price ceilings were keeping an over-supply of livestock from reaching American tables.

Reds Seize 2 German Key Points

Marshal Stalin announced two Soviet victories last night—elimination of the German pocket east of the Oder River opposite the city of Stettin, and capture of Braunsberg, a key German defense point in East Prussia.

The victory before Stettin was won by Marshal Gregory Zhukov's First White Russian Army, which captured the suburb of Altdamm, a strongly-fortified German position only four miles southeast of Stettin.

A German front-line report said that Zhukov had massed more than 100,000 men and 1,000 guns on a front less than ten miles long for a great assault on Stettin.

Braunsberg, 32 miles southeast of Koenigsberg, was taken by the Third White Russian Army. In an order of the day announcing this success, Stalin disclosed that the Third had a new commander, Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky.

Replaced Cherniakovsky

Vassilevsky, the Russian Chief of Staff, took the place of Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky, whose death from a head wound received on the East Prussian front was announced in Moscow on Feb. 19.

Marshal Vassilevsky's troops also took 40 other towns and captured more than 4,000 Germans.

Far to the south, German commentators reported, Nazi troops were falling back before Soviet assaults in Silesia and Hungary.

At the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier southeast of Siklos, 115 miles south of Budapest, the Germans abandoned their long-held bridgehead north of the Drava River, the Nazis said.

BULLETIN

GUAM, March 20 (Reuter).—The U.S. Fleet has engaged the Japanese Fleet in the enemy's "inland seas," inflicting "crippling damage," Adm. Chester Nimitz announced today.

The communique said: "Adm. Mitscher's task force, which for two days has been attacking Kobe and Kure, in southern Jap islands, moved northeast and on Monday attacked principal units of the enemy's fleet."

Preliminary reports said that one or two Jap battle-ships and five aircraft-carriers were damaged. Also damaged were: one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, four destroyers, one submarine and seven freighters. Six freighters were sunk.

First reports on American losses said one U.S. ship was seriously damaged and a few others sustained minor damage, but are still operational. U.S. plane losses were "light."

(Earlier details on Page 8)

Mandalay Captured By British Troops

Mandalay, the second city of Burma and an important communications center, has been captured by troops of the British 14th Army, the United Press reported last night.

Patton Men At Mainz, Win Worms

The U.S. Seventh and Third Armies yesterday joined forces in the center of the old German-held Saar-Mosel triangle as Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow's Sixth Armd. Div. and Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul's 26th Inf. Div. made contact about 12 miles west of Kaiserslautern. Earlier, the Seventh Army had taken Saarbrücken, while the Third Army had captured Worms and reached Mainz.

By James Cannon

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, March 20.—Streaming through the bewildered and routed tatters of the Wehrmacht, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's infantry and armor today had one of their greatest days since the Third was activated:

1—Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey's Fourth Armd. Div. captured Worms, on the Rhine, a city with a pre-war population of 49,000, hub of a road network and cradle of the Protestant faith.

2—Maj. Gen. H. L. McBride's 80th Inf. Div. and Maj. Gen. William H. Morris' Tenth Armd. Div. fought their way into Kaiserslautern. The Tenth kept going. Kaiserslautern, which had a population of more than 61,000, was the main supply base for troops facing the Third Army.

3—Brig. Gen. J. A. Van Fleet's 90th Div. reached Mainz, on

(Continued on Page 8)

The Colonel's New Cane Made Surrender Formal

Nazis Wanted to Take a Dive, But Yanks Said No

By James Cannon

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH 87TH INF. DIV., Coblenz, Germany, March 20.—The Nazi commander wore all his medals. So Lt. Col. Robert B. Moran, who couldn't hire a tuxedo, carried a cane to add a little class to the surrender of Fort Constantine today.

The old but modernized fortress, cut three stories into a hilltop on the southwestern fringe of this devastated city, fell at 8:30 yesterday morning after a filibuster by the garrison commander that tied the late Huey Long's record for talking on your feet.

The dickering commenced the previous afternoon. At first the Nazi commander, a captain, declined to talk to Moran, who comes from Eagle Pass, Tex. He couldn't believe the battle-dirty soldier in the sweater was the commander of the Third Bn. of the 345th Regt. But Moran un-



buttoned his sweater and showed his silver oak leaf and the dicker was on.

The German captain asked for an armistice to evacuate his wounded. Moran said he would take every one in the fort or no one would leave alive. The German explained he couldn't surrender, that he had direct orders from Hitler to hold. He tapped

the Iron Cross and said he would not surrender.

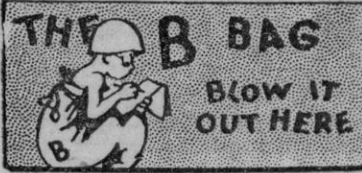
Moran answered by saying he wasn't short of artillery. He gave them half an hour to surrender.

In half an hour the Nazis appeared and made a proposition that sounded like a Jacobs Beach fight manager trying to put a bout in the bag.

The Nazi commander said he couldn't surrender while the Americans were outside the fort, but if they came inside with tanks and infantry he would quit. He would go into the water, as the fight rackets say, by not firing from the first-story apertures of the fort.

The Nazis returned to the fort and all night Moran, who had moved his outfit to a hotel 25 yards from the fort, fired machine-guns, MIs and HE through holes the TDs had blown in the seven-foot-thick walls. At 8:30, after realizing he couldn't talk his way past the young Irishman in the sweater, the Nazi commander led 80 EM and 14 officers out of the fort under a white flag.

The Nazi general was all dressed up for the occasion. Moran needed a shave, his sweater was thick with dust and his trousers were baggy. But he carried a cane he found in the hotel.



Know Your History

The GI in Hash Marks who is in hot chase of a blonde justifies himself thus: "After all, the Constitution grants every man the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The phrase "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" does not appear in the Constitution. It was written into the Declaration of Independence by Jefferson.

The fact that some of the ideology of the Declaration was not expressly set forth in the Constitution, combined with the fear that federation would mean the loss of state rights, almost caused the rejection of the Constitution when it was submitted to the States for ratification.

Play the Game

In response to a request for a medic for a forward echelon, I am sending my best technician. If all rear echelon company commanders and detachment COs would do likewise, instead of sending men they desire least to keep, the combat men we praise with our lips would get the support they deserve.

Form vs Morale

Having recently seen at first hand the good accomplished by a letter printed in your column I am moved to write in regard to a matter that occurred recently.

Several days ago one of our men, a veteran of 25 months overseas, and holder of the Legion of Merit, was notified by the Red Cross that his mother was very seriously ill. He applied for a furlough home and the application, after being approved and marked for immediate action by our CO, was forwarded to higher headquarters by special courier because of the urgency of the case.

The next day the application was returned with notation that the form used was obsolete and quoted a regulation that was not yet distributed to company level for authority to use a new form.

What I want to know is why the higher headquarters couldn't have erased the words "Immediate Action" from the first application instead of returning it, thereby causing a two-day delay? In the second place, why and how are we supposed to know a form is obsolete until we have been advised? In a matter where the time element is of such importance to the morale of a member of the armed forces, couldn't we relax the red tape just a little bit?

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Combat Team Proposed for Frisco Talks

NEW YORK, March 20 (ANS). Naming of a committee of 60 to 65 enlisted men composed of combat veterans from the armed forces of the U.S., Britain and Russia to sit in an advisory capacity at the San Francisco world security conference April 25 was recommended yesterday by Joseph W. Frazer, president of the Graham Paige Motor Corp.

"I don't mean to say these boys are going to make the peace," Frazer said, "but they are going to have a voice. . . . As customers they should say what they want."

'Stay Tough,' Halifax Urges Big Three

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 20 (ANS).—World peace can be established if the Big Three "stay together and stay tough," Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U.S., said yesterday in a speech at the municipal auditorium.

Bullet-Proof Car For Conferees

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (ANS).—Mayor Roger D. Lapham, who will be host to the world security conference, today accepted the offer of a bullet-proof limousine for the use of the conferees. The offer was made by the Chrysler Corp., which built a special car for the American tour of King George and Queen Elizabeth of Britain in 1938.

Australian Official Says Force May Be Needed

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (Reuter).— "Those of us seeking representation in the new world organization must be prepared to contribute their share of physical force to restrain the actions of proved aggressors," Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, said today.

Marines Cook Chow With Volcano Steam



Cpl. Roy Webster, of Omak, Wash., and Sgt. Dewaine Fisk, of Lomita, Calif., utilize a steam vent from a hot sulphur pit on Iwo Jima volcano to cook breakfast. The Japanese on the island had been using the steam vents for hot baths before the marines took over.

Byrnes Asks U.S. to Observe Curfew Despite N.Y. Move

By Joe Fleming The Stars and Stripes U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20.—War Mobilization Chief James F. Byrnes admitted today that he could not force New York City to observe the midnight curfew, but appealed to other cities to continue to close night clubs and other entertainment places at midnight.

Seeks to Merge Communications

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—All international communication systems—radio, telegraph and cables—of the U.S. should be merged into one privately-owned but government-supervised corporation after the war, Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal proposed today.

Clubs Say Business Is Up

"I believe controversial enforcement of the measure in New York City without the support of local officials would be impossible," Byrnes said. "The government has no police force of its own available to discover violations, and it has no intention of building such a force."

Meanwhile, New York night club owners said business had jumped 20 percent, and the common practice was now to toast LaGuardia with the last drink.

Other cities indicated they will observe the midnight curfew, and in Oklahoma City, State Rep. E. R. Weaver, of Stillwater, denouncing LaGuardia, said he would introduce a resolution asking Congress to take action to enforce the curfew.

Ohioan to Spurn Curfew

In Toledo, Ohio, Jack O'Connell, owner of a motion-picture theater, announced he would resume his 10 AM to 4 AM schedule. O'Connell contended his employees could not help the war effort since "the ticket taker has no legs and the usher is 75 years old."

O'Connell, who has a son in the ETO, said: "If shutting my theater for one hour would save the life of an American soldier, I would close it for a year."

Manila MPs Wage War On Poison Liquor Sales

MANILA, March 20 (INS).—MPs are staging an extensive drive against dispensers of poison liquor, which already has killed 11 soldiers, blinded four others and placed many more in critical condition.

MPs arrested 61 restaurant owners yesterday and closed their establishments.

Germans Told To Shed Yoke Of Nazi Rule

WASHINGTON, March 20 (ANS).—Rep. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), a former GI, today called upon the Germans to cast off the yoke of Nazism and lessen their suffering now and in the future by surrendering.

Parts of a speech he made in the House were beamed to Germany by the OWI.

The 37-year-old Tennessean said that his three months of Army service, much of it with the Military Government units in occupied Germany, had convinced him that Nazi leadership not only is "uselessly sacrificing lives of German soldiers and civilians," but is piling up "misery and suffering which the German people must endure" after the war.

Not U.S. Responsibility

He said that "if the conflict is prolonged and all of Germany's resources are destroyed, it will be of no avail for the German people to say that because we have conquered them that it is our responsibility to feed them."

Largely because of the Germans' fear of the Russians, Gore predicted that half the population of the country will crowd into the third of the Reich which will be under American control in the postwar years.

Already, he said, the Germans have fled by the thousands from the area that Russia will occupy.

Gore resigned from the last Congress to become an Army private and left the service to return to Congress a few weeks ago.

AMG Working Satisfactorily

Gore declared that the operation of Military Government is working out satisfactorily and mistakes made thus far are "not important."

"Hanging Hitler and his gang, rewriting German text books and having the right kind of school teachers to tell the German children what a fine thing democracy is," he said, "will not suffice in the re-education of Germany to ways of peace."

"We will have to reach much deeper into the German social and political structure than the schools, and over more than one generation," he said.

French Get Liberty Ship

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UP).—The War Shipping Administration today approved the allocation of the first Liberty ship under the flag of the French Provisional Government. Ownership remains vested with the U.S. but the ship will be manned by a French crew.

All-GI Show

HQ. AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND.—An all-GI show, "Out of This World," will play the final two nights of its four-night production tonight and tomorrow at the Salle des Fetes. The show is free to Allied military personnel.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK logo with call letters 1410 KC and 2137 M.

Table with columns for Time, TODAY, and TOMORROW. Lists radio programs like Starlight, Swing Session, Front Theater, etc.

Up Front With Mauldin



"One of 'em ain't been in long enough. Th' other one has been in too damn long."

T Tomorrow

"... when we assumed the role of soldier we did not lay aside the role of citizen."

George Washington, 26 June, 1775

Wednesday, March 21, 1945 THE STARS AND STRIPES Vol. 1—No. 14 Page 3

Americas' War Stand... ...A Guide For World Peace?

By Robert Iglehart
Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20.—Almost a hundred years ago the United States Army under Gen. Winfield Scott stormed the steep slopes to Chapultepec Castle and captured the Mexico City fortress. Less than two weeks ago a diplomatic team of 40 American experts in business, labor, agriculture, military affairs and world politics, led by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., left the castle as co-victors in a very different and more promising historic event. The American delegation helped rack up a victory for future peace with the Act of Chapultepec—an agreement outlawing war in the Western Hemisphere.

Delegates from 19 Central and South American republics and the group from the United States went on record that they will act as one to keep war from breaking out either in North or South America. Neutral observers the world over agree that the stand-pat-against-war agreement is a good pattern for the United Nations meeting in San Francisco April 25. In the California city the United Nations have to create a world security body incorporating peace aims of Dumbarton Oaks and the more recent Big Three meeting in Yalta.

Create A United Body

The Inter-American Conference at Mexico City is to keep war from the Americas; the San Francisco meeting will be to create a world-wide united body for quick action should the war pot start simmering again. They are the basic differences in the two conferences.

The Act of Chapultepec puts teeth into the Pan-American Union, a five-year-old organization that began as an information bureau. The Union has now become a potential Inter-American government legal headquarters, where a little country can come for protection in case biggie tries to push it around.

To keep war from breaking out in the Western Hemisphere, the 20 nations that signed the pact would do one or more of the following things to any nation, within or without the conference, itching for a fight:

Recall diplomatic missions, break off diplomatic relations, snip consular relations, break postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio relations, stop economic, com-

mercial and banking relations and, the most important, use armed force to prevent aggression or to repel an aggressor.

6-Point Program

Secretary of State Stettinius lumped the results of the 16-day round-table meeting in the ancient fortress under six heads:

1. American republics renewed pledges to work together in the common war against the Axis. The 20 nations also re-pledged their governments in continued effort to stamp out Nazism in the Western Hemisphere and to slam the door in the faces of any Axis war criminals fleeing Germany or Japan.

2. The 20 nations at the conference nodded yes to the proposal that the Dumbarton Oaks plan be used as the basis for a charter of a world organization to prevent another war.

3. The conference voted for united action as the foundation for machinery to stop aggression or the threat of aggression in the Western Hemisphere. It is, in fact, a family of nations that will outlaw fighting among brother republics and will jump on any outsider who picks on the family, whether European or Asiatic.

4. Republics at the conference adopted sweeping and specific means to strengthen and reorganize the Inter-American system. This includes regular annual meetings of foreign ministers of the 20 nations, and preparing the republics for whatever new responsibilities they may have to



Secretary of State Stettinius (top) gives Inter-American Conference lowdown on Yalta aims. War and Economic Problems Committee (bottom) tackles peace-twisters.

shoulder after they join the world peace organization to be formed at San Francisco.

5. Re-dedicated themselves to the American principles of humanity, and to raising the standard of living among Western Hemisphere peoples.

6. Adopted a resolution asking Argentina, which was not represented at the conference, to unite in the common struggle against aggressors, and to guide its foreign policies so that it may become eligible to sign a declaration by the United Nations and to adhere to the Act of Chapultepec.

Secretary Stettinius personally invited Argentina to join the United Nations in the war against the Axis.

In the opinion of some delegates the gesture toward Argentina overshadowed the passage of the act outlawing war.

This important South American republic was a ghost at all the meetings. Most Latin-Americans don't like Argentina's present behavior any more than does the U.S. State Department, which has been openly hostile to what it considers a pro-Nazi dictatorship. But the Latin-Americans do admire Argentina for her opposition toward "Yankee Imperialism," of which they feel the United States has been guilty in the past.

Not only has Argentina appeared to be a base for pro-Fascist activity and espionage at the very doorstep to America, but this powerful republic has put nearly 200,000 men under arms and is building thirty bombers a month. Thus, Argentina is feared as well as distrusted.

The Argentine Question

Delegates put the tough Argentina problem aside until the tag end of the Mexican conference was in sight. Then they took a diplomatic way to approach Argentina. By the time this question reached the floor, resolutions had already been passed for kicking Nazi agents from the Americas, and policies were so clearly defined that all Argentina then had to do to enter the Inter-American Society was to set its house in order along the pattern set by the conference.

Briefly, to sit in on the United Nations meetings in San Francisco, the Argentina government would have had to declare war on the Axis by March 1 and give the heave-ho to Axis agents. The door was left wide open for her entry into the household of United Nations.

The way in which American delegates followed a give-and-take policy was free of any implication that the United States wants to boss the Western Hemisphere, politically or economically. The U.S. showed a willingness to share the Monroe Doctrine watchdog job among sister republics.

At United States insistence, the pact in its final form must agree with whatever purposes and principles are adopted for world security by the United Nations in San Francisco. The United States, by advocating a wider peace body, is letting European politics in because United Nations in the Eastern Hemisphere will be important members of any group formed to prevent another war.

It is possible that the American republics banded together under the Act of Chapultepec might decide that peace is threatened in the Western Hemisphere, while the security council of the United Nations

(Continued on Page 6)

Military Training Nation's 64-Franc Stumper

Tomorrow's U.S. Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20.—Somebody else sounds off nearly every day on the hot question of compulsory peacetime military training in America, but what will happen and when is something for Congress and time to decide.

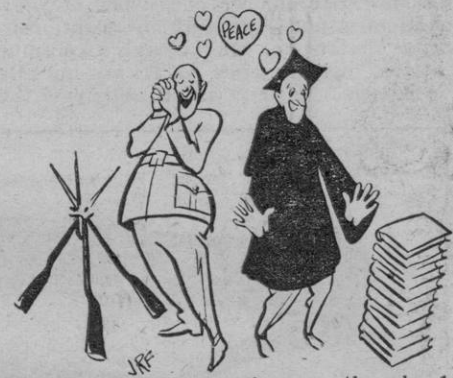
Two bills calling for the peacetime conscription—Gurney-Wadsworth and the May bills—were introduced in Congress more than a year ago. They were still in the hands of a committee when the 78th Congress adjourned at the end of 1944. The issue was brought before the new Congress nearly three months ago, and is being considered by the House Military Affairs Committee.

Some authorities predict that the present bills are unlikely to pass in their current form, and that a new measure will be drawn up.

Most Voters for It

Polls on public opinion have been taken by the dozens. The latest one, by the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup) turned up with a finding that 69 percent of the nation's voters favor one year compulsory training, 22 percent are against, and nine percent are undecided.

Main opposition comes from several religious groups, some leading educators, and some labor organizations. Presidents of 12 universities think that action should



be delayed. A month ago, though, 14 equally-noted educators said in a letter to President Roosevelt that provisions for the peacetime training should be made without delay. Signers were: J. G. Bowman, of Pittsburgh, E. S. Burdell, of Cooper Union, Robert C. Clother, of Rutgers, K. T. Compton, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, T. S. Gates, of Pennsylvania, E. M. Hopkins, of Dartmouth, Robert L. Johnson, of Temple, Stanley King, of Amherst, William M. Lewis, of Lafayette, Charles Seymour, of Yale, F. B. Snyder, of Northwestern, J. J. Tigert, of Florida, L. Tyson, of Muhlenberg, and B. L. Van Leer, of Georgia School of Technology.

The War Department envisions a post-

war program—entirely military training—which would be a phase of the world security plan. President Roosevelt, on the other hand, points out the advantages of educational, social and health programs—which could be a part of the training—along with the military instruction. Both the Chief Executive and the War Department are agreed on the need for postwar conscription, and veterans organizations have gone on record for it.

The Yes and No Angles

The President is eager to pass the legislation before the San Francisco meeting of United Nations (April 25), but in the face of so many unsettled angles, action may not be concluded by then.

The controversy takes in many questions, but two big ones are: Shall we have postwar training that's solely military? Should it be broadened to other fields?

Is now the time to pass the law? One side says yes—that with the end of the war interest in national defense and military matters will die down. The other side argues that the nation should hold off action until millions of soldiers overseas can return and express their wishes. These people say that prohibition was "put across" against wishes of overseas soldiers during the last war, and the postwar compulsory training plan should be held up until this war's GIs get back.



After War It Will Be

Moving Day

For GIs Who Got Wanderlust in Khaki

By Michael Seaman
Tomorrow Staff Writer

YANK soldiers, fighting in more places today than in all other American wars lumped together, are showing signs of having developed a bad case of the hot foot. They've got the urge to move. The wanderlust bug has bitten them. As soon as thousands get their white walking papers from Uncle Sam they expect to dust out for places and the place won't be "Home, Sweet Home." They'll light out for new locations in the United States because they discovered, thanks to Army travel, that what lies over the hill from the old home-stand is better, in their opinion, than the old stamping ground.

Migration of any large number of former soldiers is important to the economic and social life of the nation. It's such an important problem that the Army has made a survey to find out in which direction and to what extent the lads in their new blue serge suits (shine-proof in the postwar, scientists say) will shift.

To Greener Fields

This sampling of opinion revealed that a large percentage are not sure at this time where they will go after the war is over. About four-fifths of the vets expect to return to their native states. Many said they would remain just long enough to shake hands with almost forgotten friends, get caught up on sack time, then move on to what they hope will be greener fields.

There seems to be a marked difference between the homing instinct of the Negro and white soldiers. Only about two-thirds of the Negroes expect to return to their prewar homes to live. Many Negroes believe that the war has opened up new economic and social chances for their race, provided they move to new States.

GIs who do plan to carve out new homes and careers, the survey disclosed, will follow four definite migration patterns. The most important movement will be to the Far West—mainly the Pacific Coast. Residents of the Northeast and the Middle West, in particular, are entranced by California, where bowers of flowers bloom in the sun the year around, the Chamber of Commerce says.

Another large segment of khaki-wearers expects to shift from the South to the Northeast, where the lights of big cities and stable industries lure as a candle flame attracts moths. There will be a smaller movement from the North Atlantic states to the South, and from the Eastern part of the Middle West to the large cities of the East Coast. The probable movements of the Negroes, the survey revealed, will follow the trend of the white vets, except that there will be a larger number moving from the South to the Northeast and to the Pacific Coast in a somewhat smaller wave.

Three main results will follow the migrations, the survey states. The most important will be to jump the population of Pacific Coast states. To take care of the influx of one-time doughboys, the wartime industrial expansion on the Pacific Coast must be extended to absorb job hunting vets.

Industrial Mid-West Boom

A second area to see a boom in population is the eastern part of the Middle West, principally Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. This region is somewhat more stable in industrial development than other war-producing sections and full employment of all who want to work after the war will be an easier nut to crack.

The third significant result of the veteran migration will be the loss of popula-



Wide World Photo

Growing pains in San Francisco. Crowds hurry along downtown street of war-boomed city. Postwar problems include: What to do with civilian war workers; with influx of home-seeking vets who look forward to living in the California city come peace.

tion in the agricultural areas of the Middle West and the South, the breadbaskets of the nation. This may have an adverse effect on the economic balance of the nation, for a time, at least.

Home-seeking and job hunting in other states by veterans are such closely related subjects that a note or two from a recent *Fortune* article may throw some light on postwar problems and prospects. The magazine said: "Nearly 50 percent of the West's leading businessmen expect postwar employment in their companies to be greater than prewar, and 34 percent say employment will be greater than wartime." If that's right, the task of making 500,000 jobs, more than the prewar level in the Far West, will not be impossible. One reliable estimate sets the goal of a half-million jobs on the West Coast as necessary to give work to the veterans who plan to migrate there.

Problem for San Diego

Typical of West Coast cities is San Diego, Calif. From June, 1940, through September, 1943, plant expansion valued at more than 55 million dollars was contracted for in the city and area, mostly for aircraft plants. Contracts totaling more than 2 1/2 billion dollars were received by San Diego firms up to December, 1943, 60 times as much as all the manufacturing in the county in 1939. Ninety percent of contracts were for aircraft. Workers in aircraft plants alone, the city has shipyards, too, jumped from 5,700 in 1940 to 65,000 in 1943, boosting the city's population by 127,000, or 44 percent between 1940 and 1944.

Postwar San Diego will find itself with an abnormal number of persons of work age jobless unless the airplane plants continue working, or the shipyards continue to rivet together keels. Both are unlikely to happen. This city, noted for having the

most equable climate in the country, took its own poll and many war workers said they liked the place so much they would stay on—work or no work. An influx of veterans will add to the woes of the city unless the wartime plants convert to peacetime products such as automobiles, refrigerators, air-conditioning units and other heavy products.

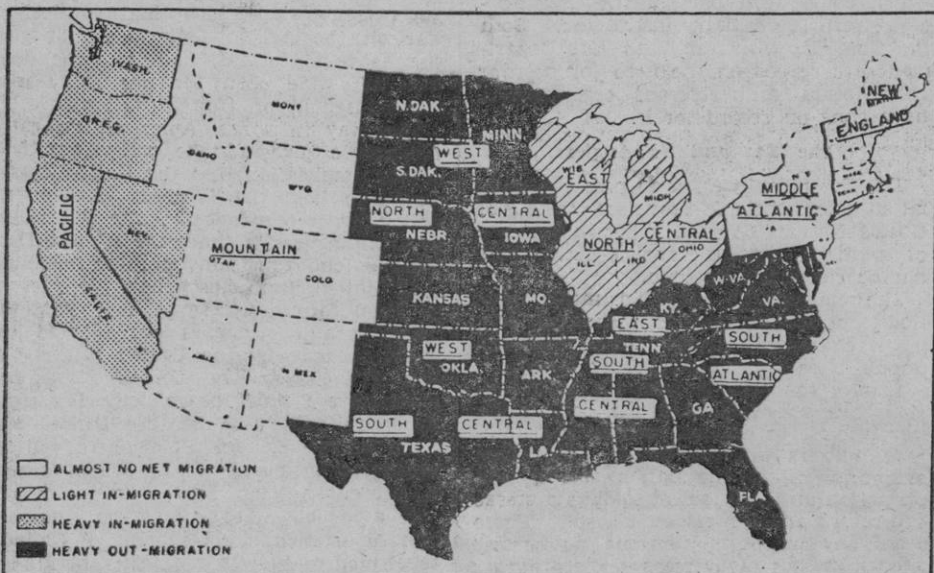
The little woman and children will likely keep most married vets from moving from their former homes. Most married soldiers said, to the Army poll, that they'll stick to the old home town, for better or worse.

Home Ties Lessened

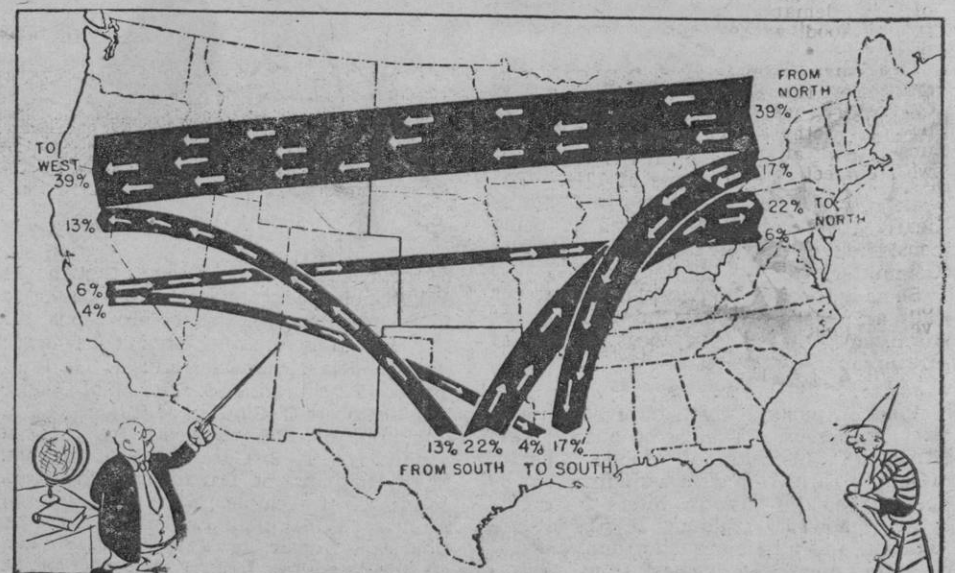
A strange thing revealed by the Army survey is that men with the longest military service are most likely to pack their suitcases and shake the dust of hometowns from their feet. Thus, a long war may have a bearing on the postwar migration of veterans. Two basic reasons are given for this assumption. First, the more a soldier travels, the more likely he is to keep on traveling after the war until he finds a place that strikes his fancy—and a job is available. Second, absence from home doesn't make the heart grow fonder for home.

A large movement of veterans, and civilians too, from native soil to other areas is predicated almost entirely on employment opportunities. For the immediate postwar period, the conversion of industrial plants to peace products will to a large degree determine how many migrants any area can absorb. Many war industries have no usefulness in peace time.

On the bright side is the government and private planning in behalf of the returning soldier. The United States Employment Service is one example of government thought given to the employment problem.



Net effect of expected postwar migration of Army enlisted men. Pacific Coast states are mecca of majority, while Rocky Mountain states are least likely to show change.



Expected postwar migration pattern of white enlisted men. Width of bar represents the percentage of all white migrants likely to move when the war with the Axis ends.

The GI Huddle

'Citizen Army'

There have been many ideas advanced . . . regarding both compulsory military training and the occupation of Germany. . . Why not combine the two? Hard, realistic training in the States for six months and then six months overseas occupying Germany and still continuing training.

With General Eisenhower's very wise non-fraternization order, occupying Germany is going to be a hard job. In effect, American units will be isolated amid a hostile popu-



lation. Six months of occupation would be enough for any individual. . .

With such a program a citizen army can continuously be trained, the physical health of the nation built up, educational level raised, isolationism forever banned. America can fulfill her international military commitments (police force, etc.) with a hardship being worked on no one.

Wm. D. Neale, Capt., FA.

World Police

To provide for compulsory military training in peacetime is an immediate necessity. At the Teheran, Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta Conferences the United Nations laid a foundation for the establishment of an international organization of democratic nations that will be able to maintain permanent peace. To keep that foundation from crumbling and to make it so solid that a permanent peace edifice will be maintained for all time, each member of the United Nations will have to provide a military force. Compulsory military training is the most effective and democratic method by which the United States can build and maintain its required military force. In providing such a military force we will be fulfilling our international obligation—which fulfillment will result in the furtherance of our national interests.

T/4 Sidney Fox, Med

'We Suggest. . .'

Much emphasis has been placed on the benefits which will become available to the veteran immediately after discharge. Very few interested parties seem to believe that special problems will confront the veteran of this war 10 or 15 years after he returns to civilian life. The fact that such problems will arise is demonstrated by the Bonus March of the veterans of World War I, more than a decade after the majority of them had been separated from the service. . .

The War Department has indicated a great desire that soldiers save as much money as possible while on active duty. At the present time, one of the plans enjoying great popularity is Soldiers' Deposits. This plan, beneficial as it is, does not present the thrifty soldier a long-term method of saving. We suggest that Soldiers' Deposits be continued after the war and be available to all veterans. . .

The carrying over of an Army plan into civilian life would not be novel because such a thing is being done in the case of the National Service Life Insurance.

T/Sgt. Joseph E. Sweeney,
T/Sgt. William J. Connors.

Socialistic Act

This is in reply to "M/Sgt. AAA" (GI HUDDLE, March 7, 1945) who asks why the War Department cannot co-ordinate with the WPB when it declares certain goods to be surplus. He recommends that the government sell these goods at the prevailing retail price—or, at least, at a profit—thereby lowering the ultimate cost of the war.

The answer is that to do so would put the government into competition with business and therefore would be violently opposed by the nation's conservatives who would label the act socialistic. Actually, under the capitalistic system, it really wouldn't be fair to the nation's retailers for the government to open stores and to go actively into the business of selling, because many privately-owned stores would be driven out of business.

Sgt. R. Greengard, Eng.

Think Twice

The question of adopting post-war compulsory military training is a most serious one, and should not be determined by just a few moments of thought. If adopted it will have a terrific impact upon our customs, traditions and attitudes back home, and so we should be prepared for it beforehand.

How effective will our future international organization be? Can our school systems back home be revised sufficiently to insure a strong, healthful youth, physically and mentally? Does the establishment of a powerful corps of military chieftains pose the same conservative threat to democracy as that which occurred in Spain, France, and wherever compulsory military training existed?

These are just a few of the many questions I would like to hear discussed by men and women in the

Eight More

Here are a few more GIs who are in favor of a service man's PX. We will be in the market for sleeping bags, new type blankets, rifles, binoculars, carbines, small trailers, gasoline stoves and lamps, flashlights, jackets, shirts, raincoats, shoes and numerous other things. So can you start the ball rolling on this super PX in our post-war world?

Sgt. L. J. Martinek
and 7 others.

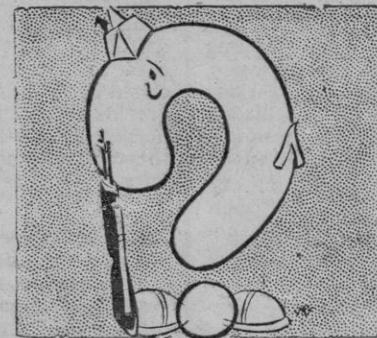
No Shady Merchants

The average "Joe" when finally demobilized . . . will have approximately 150 dollars.

Here's my suggestion: have the PX officers at mustering out points stock up on some gifts which the returning serviceman will want to bring home to his loved ones. I include in such category, as a suggestion, jewelry, luggage, perfumes and the higher type personalized items. Present these items to the returning boys at a fair price instead of leaving them to the "tender mercies of shady merchants. . ."

As an alternative suggestion, I offer this. Have an appraisal section set up in each local Veteran's Administration bureau where a veteran may go to have all his postwar purchases of expensive jewelry and household articles appraised.

T/4 Charles F. Calby.



service, and by the folks back home. When they have all been answered to our satisfaction, action should be taken, but not before then. Too much is at stake to warrant just a few moments' thought. Question, think, and then act.

Sgt. B. Bellush, Ord. Co.

Dress Rehearsal



Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News

THE U.S. PRESS

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH observes that. . . "The coming United Nations conference will be asked to support world-wide freedom in the exchange of news. The request will produce debate or compromise, or possibly even dissension. But it will be a healthy request. It will be a request for freedom of understanding. . . The opponents of an international free press are either short-sighted or foolish."

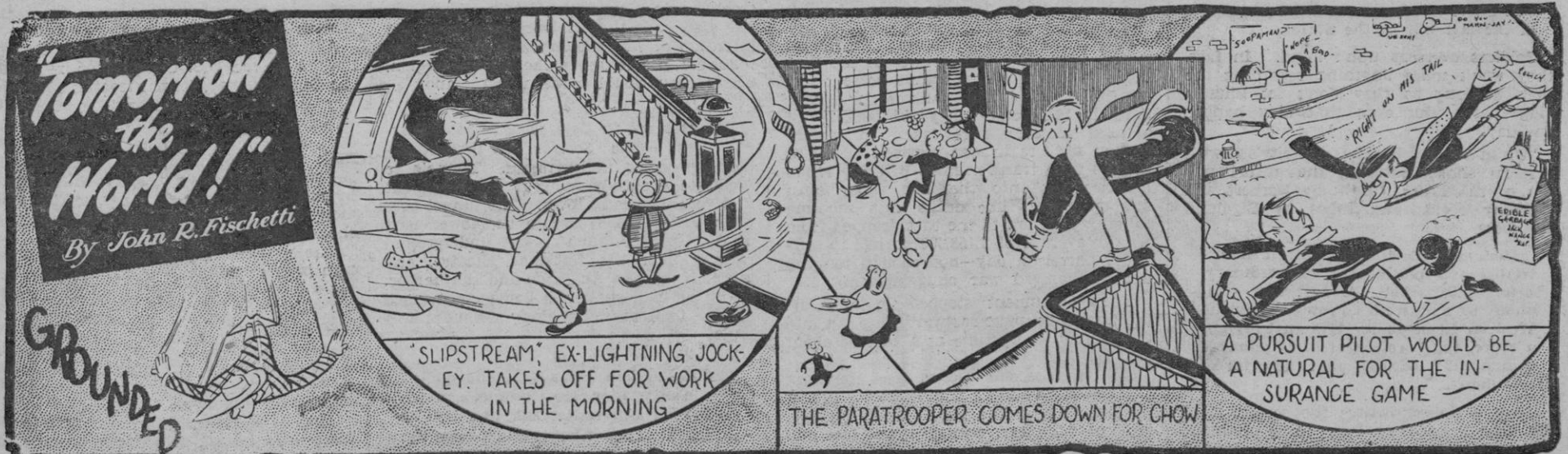
COINCIDENT with the fall of Germany, the United States will be bombarded with propaganda, telling us that the German people at heart are peace-loving, gentle creatures. . . We will be told that the Nazis were only a minority group who dominated the Reich by strong-arm methods. . . Americans will do well to remember the American prisoners who were lined up in the snow and machine-gunned. . . The mass murder factories. . . the slave labor . . . mercy is one thing and justice is another—DETROIT FREE PRESS.

IF everybody attends the San Francisco conference who wants to, it will be the biggest invasion of California since the days of the Okies—BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE plugs strongly for a permanent powerful Air Force and Navy. Feels that we realize their value during war but forget in time of peace. Believes that Congress must not neglect the best force for peace—a powerful force for defense.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says. . . The transition taking place on the rails is but dimly discerned by most persons. . . Yet steam motive power has been. . . severely challenged by the entry of the powerful Diesel freight locomotives. . . These 6,000 horsepower giants, in four connected units, have contributed more to victory than any but the railroad operating officer realizes. . . Few major railroads today are without one or a large fleet of these Diesels. . . They cross the continent westward from Chicago drawing long freight trains on speedy schedules.

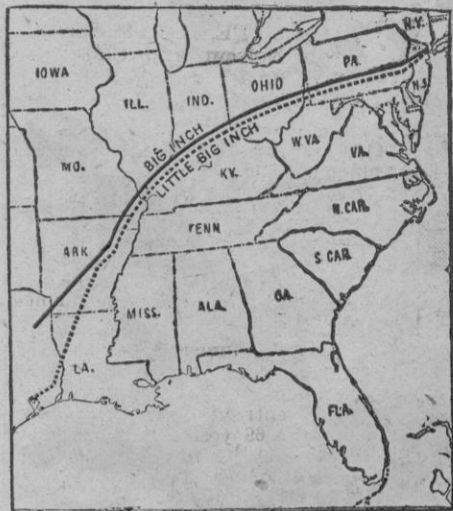
NEW YORK TIMES, in the editorial "America's Responsibility," says. . . "For America, as for England and Russia, the primary purpose of the present war was to remove a threat to its national survival. . . A rational people will use their victory to try to insure, as far as possible, that the threat does not arise again. . . We have not spent 400 billions and sacrificed half a million casualties in order to have nothing to do with Europe. . . We did not participate in this war in order to wash our hands of the result. . . That is what we did the last time



Title, TOMORROW, copyrighted by United States News

Victory Tune May Be 'Big Inchers' A Sour Note for Oil's

THE "Big Inch" and its smaller companion, the "Little Big Inch," speeding oil from the southwest to the Atlantic Seaboard may become "Big Headaches" after the war. As wartime measures, the two pipelines that run in almost straight lines for some 1,400 miles through swamps, over hills and mountains, and under eight major



rivers licked the sub menace and delivered the goods. When peace comes they will be white elephants if left idle. If operated, they would cut into rail and ship oil transportation. Big shots in the oil industry, economists and government officials are looking for the answer, or answers.

When the shooting stops they can be used, abandoned, or be junked for scrap. They cannot be sold except by approval of Congress. There are fleets of large, fast tankers now in use and disputes rage whether or not the pipelines would be fair competition for tanker service. The rail roads, now creaking under war loads, would suffer if the pipelines continued to flow the present pace of 525,000 barrels per day to the industrial east. These are the arguments for abandoning the oil arteries.

Varied Proposals

One idea is to convert the lines to the carrying of natural gas. It is estimated that in Texas, two billion cubic feet of natural gas are being wasted each day because of lack of markets. The Texas Railroad Commission can't see eye to eye with advocates of this plan. The commission wants to keep the cheap gas as a come-on for industries to settle in Texas.

One oil man proposed that the lines be filled with petroleum and held as a security reserve. The lines would hold 6 1/2 million barrels, guarantee that the oil-hungry Eastern Seaboard would have its gasoline and oils in any emergency.

The most radical proposal is to import tremendous amounts of oil from the rich fields of Arabia and Iran and pump the oil to the refineries in the middlewest and southwest, reversing the direction of the present flow. This was suggested to permit American oil wells, drained for war, to recoup.

One thing is sure, the lines will be used until after the end of the Pacific war. Equally certain is the fact that no matter what is decided upon as to the fate of the "Inches" there will be widespread criticism. The oil men can't agree on what should be done with the lines. The shipping interests, the railroads, the coal industry, the power and gas utilities, and various government officials have not yet hit on a unanimous agreement of planned action.

Though the lines may pay for themselves many times over in shortening the war and in saving of lives, they are of such an economic and industrial significance that every individual concerned cannot possibly be satisfied.

Replaced Tankers

The original "Big Inch" measures 24 inches in diameter and runs from Longview, Texas, to New Jersey. This line carries crude oil exclusively, with a carrying capacity of 300,000 barrels per day. It cost \$95,000,000.

The other, known as the "Little Big Inch," is 20 inches in diameter and runs from Beaumont, Texas, to New York Harbor, a distance of 1,475 miles. This smaller line carries light (heating) oils and gasoline. Its capacity is 225,000 barrels per day.

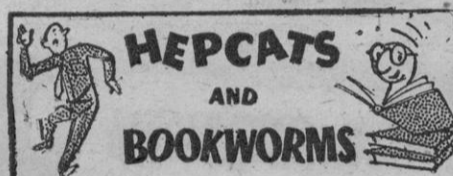
Before the war 95 percent of the oil moved from Gulf Coast states to the East Coast by tanker. Less than 5 percent was transported by pipeline, tank car, or barges. Early in 1941 some thirty-odd tankers (of a total of 270) were taken to replace foreign tankers in war service. Then 50 tankers were transferred to Britain. When America got into the war subs began sinking tankers like ducks in a shooting gallery. Oil flow to the east dropped from a daily average of 1,463,000 barrels to only 71,000 barrels a day—not enough to keep our mechanized war chugging on.

The government stepped in and the two lines that snake eastward were put into the ground in jig time at a cost of about \$143,000,000.

Will they become useless after the war? Or, will they add to the economic life of the nation after the war? These answers are not yet clear, and until the last Jap or German is defeated they will not be known.



Wide World
Resembling a giant worm, section of "Big Inch" pipeline is shown in early construction stage. Completed line now speeds war-needed oil from Texas to Atlantic seaboard.



By Joseph Wechsberg
TOMORROW Correspondent

Appleton-Century will publish Manuel Quezon's autobiography, "The Good Fight," with an introduction written by General MacArthur... The Bible is still the all-time best-seller, 8,900,000 copies sold. "Gone with the Wind" in third place, following Elbert Hubbard's "A Message to Garcia"... Did you know that nine of America's thirty-two Presidents were generals before they took up residence at the White House? "Generals in the White House," by Dorothy and Julius Goebel (Doubleday, Doran) gives their story. Some of the best generals, i. e. Grant, made bad Presidents, it seems...

Recommended for people who can stand tough reading: "Warsaw Ghetto," by Mary Berg (Fischer), a nightmare story of mass murder and man's dignity.

Margaret Webster's production of Shakespeare's "Othello" can now be heard on Columbia discs, with Paul Robeson in the title role. A treat for all Robeson fans—and there are many among us... And Victor recorded "Songs and Spirituals," as sung by Marian Anderson. A must for Anderson fans... A gem: the Budapest String Quartet playing Beethoven's op. 18 No. 4 c-minor quartet (Columbia).

The New York Philharmonic was chosen by a poll of 1,051 critics as the nation's favorite broadcasting orchestra... And Wagner's "Meistersinger" was a terrific success at New York's Metropolitan. Two hours after the box-office's opening all tickets were sold out. There is none of the blind jingoism of the last war in the States.

Soldiers overseas won't mind. In fact, they won't mind anything regarding the Met, as long as they don't let Sinatra sing there. But even that may happen one day.

"Up in Central Park" is the city's newest musical show, featuring the graft-happy era of the 1870's. Book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields and tunes by Sigmund Romberg.

Henry H. Reichhold, Detroit industrialist and music-lover extraordinary, offers \$25,000 for the best new symphony by a native-born composer in the Western Hemisphere. Has anybody got a score, fully orchestrated, 25 minutes' minimum? \$25,000 ain't hay for a symphony.

John Steinbeck writes the screen story for "The Pearl of La Paz," to be produced by a Mexican film company, starring Dolores del Rio...

Main Street the World Over

By Igor Cassini

AN item from the *Kieler Zeitung*, Kiel's newspaper, dealing with *Volksturm* training says: "On Sunday next, at 7.30 a.m., disabled men (*korperbehinderte*) will meet at a certain place and all other men at 9 a.m."

RED STAR, Russian Army official organ, says that it is perfectly comprehensible that Italy and the other ex-satellites have not been invited to the San Francisco Conference. These nations joined the United Nations only after they had been defeated. But this does not mean that the road to the security organization will be closed to them in the future, the paper adds, provided that they "work their passage home," as Churchill said. "They can do this by fulfilling the armistice terms honestly and precisely," concludes *Red Star*.

THIS is how *Radio Bucharest* started a recent broadcast: "Northern Transylvania comes under Roumanian administration. Long live His Majesty King Michael I! Long live Marshal Stalin! Long live the heroic Red Army of Liberation! Long live the Roumanian Army! Long live the United Nations! Long live Roumania!"

THE *Tribune de Geneve*, much quoted Swiss daily, states that Mussolini has decided to remain on Italian territory rather than escape to Germany and be treated as a puppet like Petain. The *Tribune* also adds that Il Duce may have the intention of withdrawing with some of his followers to a refuge in the Brenner region, where they would make a last stand.

THE Gestapo in Oslo, according to *Norwegian Home Service*, is preparing—literally—to go underground. Tunnels to facilitate a speedy removal are being cut in several places in town. One tunnel goes from Victoria Terrasse to the lower part of Alottsparken, then to the underground railway near the National Theatre, and another between Akershus and the harbor. A big air-raid shelter is being constructed in the fortress walls along Strandpromenade.

THE Parisian journal *Monde* quoted Ambassador Henri Bonnet's speech at the NY University Club, in which he declared: "France hopes much from the collective security system; the Chapultepec Act proves this plan is being

achieved on the American continent, and must succeed as well on others."

IN Switzerland, says the *Zurcher (Zurich) Zeitung*, booksellers announced a sharp reduction in prices of German war books. The German High Command's official treatise on Nazi military philosophy, "In Defiance of All Powers," dropped from 60 to 30 cents; "From the Karawanken Mountain to Crete," from \$1.25 to 40 cents; "Breakthrough in the West" and "Victory Over France," from \$1.75 to 60 cents. "Mein Kampf" was not quoted.

U.S. correspondents in Moscow have seldom bright items to cable home. But they had one when Moscow's foreign diplomatic corps participated in an original "egg-laying" contest. British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr was the proud winner. His hen laid more eggs than U.S. Ambassador William Averell Harriman's, who won the second prize—says *Time* magazine.

Agressors Outlawed...

(Continued From Page 3)

would decide it did not exist. Another question that arises is, if the American nations voted for action against a Western Hemisphere member and the security council voted it down, would the Americas bow to the will of the greater body? These questions will undoubtedly get close attention in San Francisco.

Although guarantees in the Act were limited by the U.S. Constitution requiring the Senate's okay, formal treaties after the war is possible. Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.), Senate Foreign Relations Committee chief, for one, favors the act. He said: "What we do in this hemisphere in the way of collective security, will be done in subordination to and in complete harmony with the purposes and principles of the world organization."

The conference at Mexico City also took up a proposal to invite Canada to join. The main difficulty is Canada's status as a dominion of the British Commonwealth. It seems assured that the invitation for Canada to join with other Western Hemisphere nations will be based on the understanding that she stand on an equal status with other American countries.

That is a future problem. The immediate ones, having to do with winning the war and maintaining peace, were tackled in a neighborly way at Mexico City.

This Happened in America Yesterday:

Dewey's Foreign Aide May Be Frisco Adviser

NEW YORK March 20.—John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs expert for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the last campaign, may soon be named one of the official advisers to the American delegation at the San Francisco world security conference, according to the New York Times.

Dulles is believed to be a strong supporter, with reservations, of the Dumbarton Oaks formula. He recently urged that the veto powers given to Britain, Russia, the U.S., France and China under the United Nations plan be removed.

The State Department's advisory staff at the conference will be headed by Leo Pasvolosky, special assistant to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, who played an important part at the recent Chapultepec meeting.

American housewives are waiting impatiently for the domestic Shangri La which has been promised them in the postwar period in a slew of dramatic advertisements. They have been told there will be non-breakable furniture, magic robots to clean the dishes and mop the floor and no more aching backs.

MISS FLORIDA has been selected in the person of Jenni Freeland. She'll represent the state in the beauty contest at Atlantic City in September.

Joseph Manning, a drummer boy in the Civil War, who will be 100 years old May 25, went to work at the Clearfield Naval Supply depot at Ogden, Utah, but postponed for 36 hours his first day at the job. He wanted to go to a dance.

VALENTINE MICHAEL SMITH, 25, of Cohoes, N.Y., blew his top when he was questioned in New York's swanky Saks Fifth Avenue department store about a charge account. Smith whipped out a revolver and fired four shots, slightly injuring two Pennsylvania women. Cops charged him with felonious assault and carrying a concealed weapon.

Lee County, N.C., cops captured two stills, one near Little River in Jonesboro Township, the other in Greenwood Township. In Washington, the Treasury's alcohol tax unit said it raided 639 stills last month, compared with 545 in February, 1944. But in February, 1940, the unit says, 786 were raided.

THE parents of the late Maj. Samuel Zemurray Jr., killed on a combat mission in North Africa, are arranging for a memorial in Hammond, La., not only for their son, but also for the crew with which he flew. The memorial will be a 25-acre public park.

The heaviest, fastest and strongest aircraft carrier ever built, the Midway, was launched at Newport News, Va. It will carry the 1945 type of aircraft, so new that it has not yet been in combat.

WASHINGTON police have a new mystery—the disappearance of Leland L. Chesley, acting publicity director for the Republican National Committee, whose clothing was found on a Potomac River bridge.

Vice Squad Cop's Deception Backfires

RECORDED Judge Joseph A. Gillis severely chewed a vice squad cop in Detroit who had posed as an ex-serviceman in order to buy an illegal drink. Martin Kennedy, saloon keeper who has a son in the Army, sold the cop, Alois Follebourt, 28, two shots and two beers. Judge Gillis told Follebourt: "You are young enough to get into the Army and you didn't go . . . Case dismissed."

THE South Carolina legislature is worried about the rude behavior of school children on buses, and is considering a bill which would make first offenders walk for a week, second offenders for two weeks, and as a clincher for the chronic rowdies, no prospect of a ride ever.

De Paul, St. John's Advance

George Mikan Breaks Record With 33 Points

By Jay Barnes

Army News Service Sports Writer

NEW YORK, March 20.—St. John's, defending champions, and top-seeded De Paul climbed into the semifinals of the Invitation basketball tourney by surviving their first round assignments last night in Madison Square Garden before 18,000 fans. St. John's squeezed past Muhlenberg, 34-33, and the Blue Demons swamped West Virginia, 76-52, as elongated George Mikan set a scoring record with 33 points.

De Paul will confront high scoring Rhode Island State and St. John's will play Bowling Green tomorrow night in the semis.

Bespectacled Mikan, who soars six-foot ten-inches into the stratosphere, counted 13 times from the field and added seven free-throws to eclipse the Garden season mark of 27, registered by Don Otten, hardcourt giant from Bowling Green, last Saturday in the opening session. Mikan's one-man-gang show was thwarted with five minutes remaining, however, when he was ejected via personal fouls.

The Mountaineers, paced by Bob Carroll, troubled De Paul during the first half by employing an alert zone defense. But efforts to check Mikan failed and the collegian who last year was named "Player of the Year" crashed through to score ten field goals, which provided the Demons with a 32-25 halftime advantage. In all, Carroll tallied 16 points to head his mates.

In the nightcap, second-seeded St. John's came from behind to win in the final seconds when Substitute Tommy Larkin hooped a set shot from behind the circle.

The Redmen were far off their usual stride as the game got under way and lagged, 10-0, after eight minutes of shooting. Then Ray Wertis hit a freethrow and Bill Kotsoros netted three baskets to ignite a rally that reduced the Mules' margin to 14-13 at the intermission.

The lead changed hands four times in the second half before St. John's assumed a 27-24 lead. Two quick baskets by Chuck Theiseh carried the Mules to the front again, after which the clubs battled on even terms until Larkin's basket.

CAGE RESULTS

National AAU Tournament

Burley (Id.) Simplot 98, Mitchell (Neb.) 35
Portl. Musiemak 54, Ute (Iowa) Indians 34
Fort Collins 53, Wyoming U. 45
Phillips Oilers 60, Greenley Lions 37

Pro Tournament

Chicago Gears 58, Hartford Nutmegs 47
Oshkosh All-Stars 60, Detroit Mansfield 56

Marino Wins Iran Fight

KHORRAMSHAR, Iran, March 20.—Joe Marino, 38-year-old longshoreman from Staten Island, N.Y., defeated Joe Wilson, of Cleveland, in the heavyweight final of the Inter-Allied Middle East boxing tournament before 6,000 here yesterday. Seven of eight titles were captured by Americans.

Sets Cage Record



George Mikan

Find New Skeleton In Flatbush Closet

BROOKLYN, March 20.—Brooklyn College authorities gulped deeply today and turned up with another woeful tale.

School officials disclosed five varsity members—those who replaced the bribe-taking quintet—would not be rewarded with athletic letters for their faithful service. It seems they "neglected" to attend enough classroom sessions during the semester to qualify for the awards.

Minor League Playoffs Open

CLEVELAND, March 20.—The Governor's Cup playoffs for the championship of the American Hockey League open here tonight with Buffalo, winner of the eastern division, pitted against Cleveland, which topped the western half of the league. Hershey and Indianapolis, second-place teams, clash at Indianapolis.

Final Standings table with columns for Eastern and Western divisions, listing teams like Buffalo, Hershey, and Pittsburgh with their respective records.

Baseball Brevities

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 20.—Four Cubans, Shortstops Manuel Hidalgo and Pedro Gomez, Second Baseman Hector Arago and Pitcher Luis Aloma, sparked in early drills for the Washington Senators. Alex Carrasquel, who won eight and lost seven in 1944, still is in Venezuela. But he is expected to inform the club of his plans this week.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—The St. Louis Browns were forced indoors for a workout yesterday. Pitchers Nelson Potter and Tex Shirley

By Raeburn Van Buren



Nelson, Snead In Playoff For Golf Title

CHARLOTTE, N.C., March 20.—Byron Nelson and Slammin Sammy Snead moved into an 18-hole playoff duel today after they posted identical 272s in the \$10,000 Charlotte Open golf tourney which finished yesterday.

Nelson closed a two-stroke deficit in the final round of regulation play when he clubbed out a four-subpar 68, while Snead toured the course in 70. Lord Byron consumed 35 strokes on the outgoing nine but rallied sharply to make the homeward trip in 33.

Kunes Finishes Third

The rest of the field was badly outdistanced. Gene Kunes, an unheralded entrant from Hollywood, Fla., shot a 69 yesterday for a total of 279 and third-place money. Sammy Byrd finished with 280 to capture fourth place.

Harold "Jug" McSpaden, who was deadlocked in second place after 54 holes, blew up yesterday and carded a 77, which placed him fifth in the final standings with 281.

The winner of today's playoff will net \$2,000.

Rafferty Shuns Cleveland Bid

CLEVELAND, March 20.—With Jimmy Rafferty, leading miler of the indoor season, declining an invitation to compete because of "business reasons," barnstorming

Gunder Haegg is expected to finally snap the tape after three disappointing performances when he goes to the post here Saturday night in the Knights of Columbus mile event.

Haegg, who heads back for Sweden next month, has shown marked improvement in his three races, turning in respective times of 4:31, 4:19 and 4:14.5.

The Wonder disclosed today he will not get married to Miss Dorothy Nortier, his fiancée from Oakland, Cal., during his present visit

said they felt fine after cutting loose for the first time this year.

CAIRO, Ill.—Rain sent the St. Louis Cards indoors for their first drill and Mike Gonzales put six regulars through their paces. Infielders Ray Sanders, George "Whitey" Kurowski and Emil Verban. Outfielder Deb Garms, Catcher Walker Cooper and Pitcher Max Lanier engaged in the practice.

FREDERICK, Md.—Russ Christopher, tall righthander, took his first workout with the Athletics and gave Connie Mack something to think about when he reported ten pounds underweight.

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N.Y.—Branch Rickey fumed at Mickey Owen's action in selling all his farm stock and machinery. Owen plans to sell his farm and enter the service.



Abbie an' Slat's

By Courtesy of United Features



U.S. Navy Seeks Hiding Place of Japanese Fleet

WASHINGTON, March 20 (ANS).—A campaign to hunt down and destroy the Japanese Fleet in its hiding place has begun, an official Navy spokesman said today. He said it started with recent powerful carrier-plane air attacks on enemy bases in Japan's inland sea.

"The inland sea," he told newsmen, "is probably one of the major hiding places of their fleet and provides its best refuge. It won't be that for very long."

"This is the beginning of a campaign to hunt down their ships wherever they are holed up and to get them."

"Since the Japanese Fleet won't come out and fight, we're going after it. Of course, we're not really in any hurry. It can't get away from us, but as long as it is in existence it constitutes a threat to our advancing forces."

The strike at Kyushu Island, the spokesman explained, was aimed at destroying Japanese air strength in the vicinity to protect further carrier operations. The day after, American carrier forces struck boldly at the major naval bases of Kure and Kobe, both on the island of Honshu.

Navy Planes Blast Japan Cities Anew

GUAM, March 20 (ANS).—American carrier planes, in the second day of a strike at Japan, loosed bombs and rockets against the Japanese cities of Kobe and Kure on Monday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Radio Tokyo reported that Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's mighty Task Force 58 still was sending planes against the enemy homeland. Mitscher's force is made up of five groups of ships, including 15 carriers, the Japanese said.

The targets of Monday's attack—Kobe, a shipbuilding center, and Kure, a major naval base—are on Honshu Island. Nimitz said the attack also encompassed other enemy installations around Japan's inland sea. Sunday's strike was made against Kyushu and Shikoku islands.

Adolf Ordinary War Criminal

LONDON, March 20 (UP).—Adolf Hitler has been listed as an ordinary criminal by the United Nations War Crimes Commission and may be charged with organizing mass gas chamber murders, Lord Wright, chairman of the commission, disclosed today.

Lord Wright's statement in the House of Lords was the first indication what specific charge might be placed against Hitler. Lord Wright said there was evidence that a single organizing mind planned the mass gas chamber murders.

Earlier, the Archbishop of York pleaded against sensational public trials for major war criminals.

France Signs Economic Accord With West Europe Neighbors

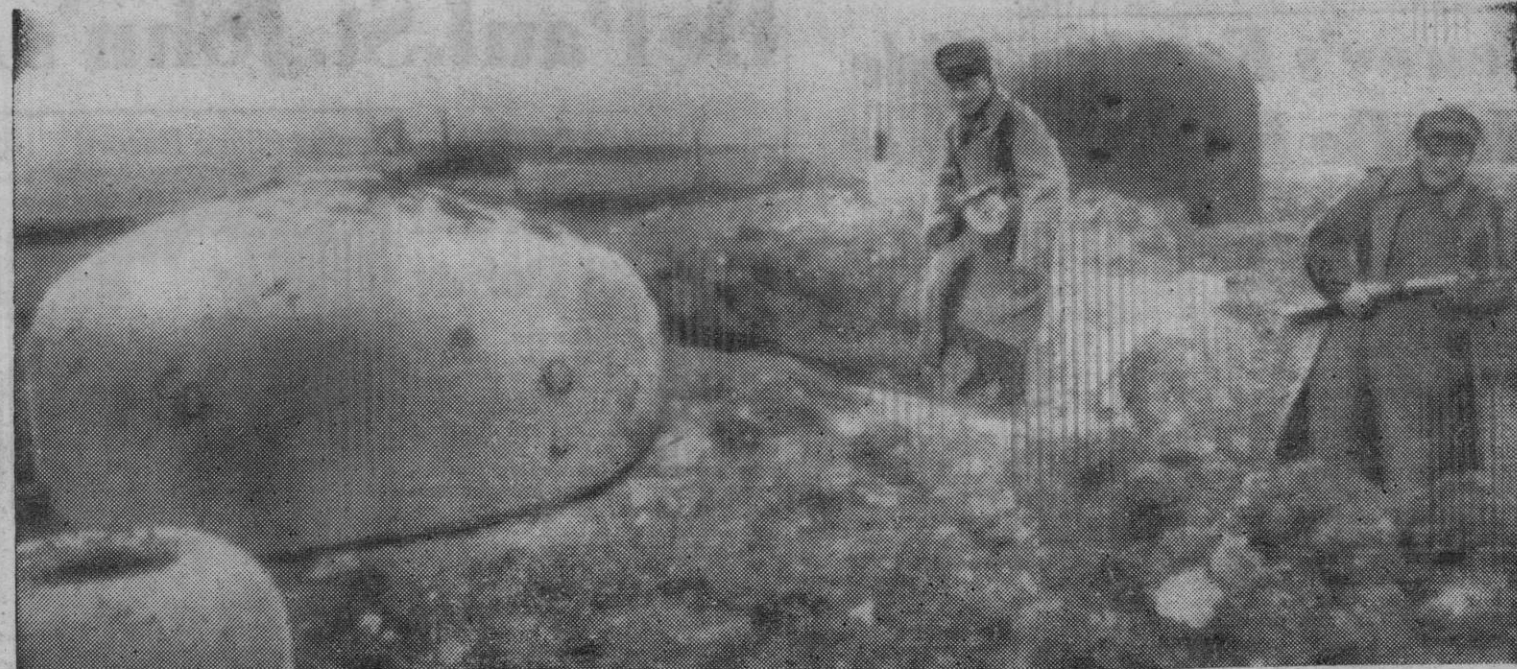
BULLETIN

An economic accord providing for reciprocal aid and planning among a four-nation bloc of western European nations was signed at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris yesterday by France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The agreement contemplates joint use of resources by the four nations in the solution of food and industrial production problems. It provides for the promotion of international trade on a big scale and envisages eventual co-ordination of transport.

France's food problem, growing increasingly grave, threatened to become a focal point for political insurrection against the provisional

Soviet Soldiers Move Toward German Steel Pillboxes After Overrunning Position



Russian soldiers inspect steel pillboxes of a German fort which was captured by the Soviet forces on the approaches to Berlin. The two cautious soldiers move in on the strong points which the Germans were forced to abandon.

Yanks Invade Panay Island, Surprise Japs

MANILA, March 20 (AP).—American troops of the 40th Inf. Div., achieving almost complete surprise, landed on the flat southern coast of Panay Island in the central Philippines on Sunday, and today were reported officially to be "rapidly closing in" on Iloilo, Panay's port capital, and a big airfield.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced the invasion today. Panay was the 25th Philippine island invaded by the Yanks and the seventh of major importance.

Hardly a Man Lost

Many sections of the large island had already been cleared of enemy troops by guerrillas, MacArthur said, and hardly a man was lost invading.

Panay, 150 miles south of Manila, frequently bombed by American planes, was a threat to American convoys passing through the central Philippines toward Manila.

Eighth Army doughboys landing at Tigbauan broke into two spearheads. One seized Cordova, four miles inland. The other swept seven miles east along the coast to Oton, half way to Iloilo, a city of 90,000 with a good harbor.

A small enemy force was encountered on the road to Cordova, but otherwise the area was surprisingly free of Japanese. Fliers scanned the country behind the beachhead in search of enemy positions but found none.

Other Yank forces landed the same day on Malamaui Islet, 12 miles south of the southwestern tip of Mindanao. Malamaui is adjacent to Basilan Island, invaded Friday.

France Signs Economic Accord With West Europe Neighbors

government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle yesterday despite Food Ministry assurances that the situation would improve.

Disappearance of meat, butter and eggs from legal markets in the last three weeks was dramatized Monday when 5,000 Paris women staged a demonstration in front of the city hall, demanding better food distribution.

Meanwhile, a serious challenge to the government's domestic economic policies arose last week when the failure of farmers to deliver wheat forced the government to order 250,000 tons from the U.S. and Canada. This grain must be hauled across the Atlantic in bottoms which the French hoped would bring machine tools and agricultural equipment.

Goering Termed Mentally Ill

COLOGNE, March 20 (AP).—Reichsmarshal Herman Goering is "kaput" physically and mentally, according to a reliable informant who discussed the Luftwaffe chief's health with his doctors.

"Herr Goering is obsessed with two fears," the informant said. "First, that he may have to part with his collection of jewels; and second, that he may be compelled to give up the priceless paintings he acquired when he became Germany's second man."

According to the informant, Goering now spends most of his time in bed worrying over the possibility that he may be deprived of his collection which was "borrowed" from state museums. He remains at Karinhall near Berlin and seldom visits his 12 other estates. On one occasion his physician had to sit by his bedside for six hours "just to calm him," the informant said.

3rd, 7th Armies Join Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

the Rhine bend, 40 miles below Coblenz. This city, with a pre-war population of 160,000, is the largest ever assaulted by the Third Army.

4—After months of bitter fighting, Maj. Gen. Stafford L. Erwin's Fifth Inf. Div. captured Saarlautern and continued on two miles to the northeast.

5—Roaming Third Army divisions brought an official prisoner count of 8,335 with thousands more not yet in PW cages.

Frontline reports said that the bridge across the Rhine at Worms had been blown.

All through the day the Third struck at widely-scattered points. Roads east of Kaiserslautern were clogged with the fiery ruins of German vehicles. Dead horses lay in the traces and wounded animals ran along the superhighway from Kaiserslautern to Ludwigshafen.

Five-hundred fighter-bombers of the 19th T.A.C. tore the great highway at many places and destroyed more than 258 motor transports and 275 horse-drawn vehicles.

Air Devastation

German civilians frantically waved white tablecloths and sheets.

Fighter-bombers of the 29th T.A.C. destroyed 50 planes on the ground and scored another five probables in attacks on airfields at Andorf, Lillstadt and Paderborn. They also claimed 112 damaged.

Saarbrücken Falls To 70th Inf. Troops

By Ed Lawrence

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH SEVENTH ARMY, March 20.—Saarbrücken fell to troops of the 70th Inf. Div. today after they made two Saar River crossings at Hostenbach, west of Boltingen, and near Malstat, just west of Saarbrücken, highlighting gains in the Siegfried defenses north of the river late today.

On the other side of Saarbrücken, the 63rd Div. tore through almost all of the dragon's teeth barriers of the line and was knocking out pillboxes in its path.

Forty-Second Div. doughs in the

Hardt Mountains were breaking through roadblocks and slogging through terrain so tough that mules were packing in some of the supplies. They threw back small counter-attacks for advances of several kilometers in the vicinity of Ludwigswinkel.

In the Rhine Valley, the 36th Div. cleared Wissembourg and has advanced a half-mile north of Oberotterbach.

Since the beginning of the current offensive, the Seventh Army has bagged more than 6,000 prisoners.

Bridgehead Enlarged; Airfield Captured

By Dan Regan

Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

WITH FIRST ARMY, March 20.—The 78th Inf. Div. advanced along the river more than two miles to reach Beuel, opposite Bonn, enlarging the bridgehead to a length of 24 miles.

Nine miles east of the river, opposite Bad Godesberg, unidentified First Army infantrymen fought off a strong German counter-attack in the vicinity of a captured airfield.

The battle, against two companies of German infantry and six tanks, lasted about two and one-half hours. Two enemy tanks were knocked out. A total of five tanks were destroyed in the area through the day and 600 prisoners were taken.

The captured airfield was described as being in "fair condition," but littered with wrecked German planes.

8th AF Heavies Blast U-Boat Pens

Four hundred Eighth AF heavies, escorted by 300 Mustangs, hit U-boat yards of Blohm and Voss, where the Nazis have been reported working on their latest type of pre-fabricated submarines. They also hammered two oil refineries and targets in the Hamburg area.

Escorted Mediterranean-based heavies yesterday attacked rail yards at Amstetten and Wels in Austria. For the third consecutive day, more than 1,000 medium and fighter-bombers attacked German communications and supply dumps in northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

Manpower Bill Conferees Try To Fix Penalty

WASHINGTON, March 20 (ANS).—House members of the joint Congressional conference on manpower legislation insisted today that labor as well as management be penalized for violating any work law ultimately enacted by Congress.

The House version of the manpower bill makes all men 18 to 45 subject to call for essential work on the threat of fines or imprisonment. The Senate version would force employers to observe the War Manpower Commission labor ceilings, or be fined or imprisoned. The conferees are trying to work out a measure acceptable to both houses.

Hold Out for Penalties

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee said most of the conferees believed the Senate bill is better because of the labor freeze. He added, however, that House members are holding out for penalties against both employes and employers.

"The conference will take quite a while," Thomas said, "but there is a disposition to get a bill out and that's the first step."

There was no indication that the conferees are anywhere near an agreement.

House Votes Inquiry Into Farm Worker Draft

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UP).—The House passed and sent to the Senate today legislation calling for a Congressional investigation of "wholesale induction" of farm workers, in alleged violation of the amended draft law.

The measure would set up a joint committee consisting of three House and three Senate members to determine the effect of farm inductions on food production.

Rep. William Lemke (R-N.D.), author of the bill, said the Army needs men but both the Army and Navy need food.

West Front Nazi Chief Removed, Says Prisoner

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—A captured German officer revealed today that Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz, former CG of the Northern Group Armies, facing units of the Third and Seventh American Armies, has been sacked because of the debacle on the Western Front. He has been replaced by Gen. Paul Hausser, CG of the 2nd SS Panzer Corps, according to the Nazi officer.

Stalin, Benes Meet

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—Marshal Stalin conferred yesterday with Czech President Eduard Benes, Moscow radio reported today.